

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 38.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Land Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

W. J. NELSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST. Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 15th to 29th of each month.

H. McDOUGALL, Deputy Registrar. Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

I. O. F. Court Moose Jaw, No. 509, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday of each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend. Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, Mar. 31st. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSSIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at office, Town Hall block, will receive prompt attention.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

LUMBER: YARD Planing Mill.

Roche Perceé Coal \$4.00 a ton.

Try some of our Graham Flour at... \$1.50 per cwt. Wheat Meal at... 1.50 " Mixed Chop at... .75 " Oat Chop... .85 "

Two Baby Carriages For Sale.

E. Simpson & Co.

X'MAS 1895. NEW YEAR 1896.

OCTAVIUS FIELD, Wholesale Dealer and Importer of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having just received the last direct importation for the season, my stock is now complete in both imported and domestic goods, consisting of the choicest brands of Irish, Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, London Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Ports, Sherries, Champagnes, Claret, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 20 o'clock.

## T. W. ROBINSON.

During the last thirteen years we have made many announcements through the public press, but this is the most important one of all to our customers, the public generally and ourselves. After those years of experience we have decided to do what should have been done from the start.

Sell for Cash Only.

On April 1st, 1896, we will adopt the Cash System, and hope our customers and the public will approve of our doing so, and will continue giving us a fair share of their patronage.

Everyone knows a merchant doing a credit business cannot sell as cheap as one who sells for Cash only. In order to buy for cash, which is the only way for customers and merchants to buy right, we must sell for cash.

Our Mr. Robinson has spent the last three months in eastern markets and is in a position to know how cheap goods can be bought for spot cash, and has taken advantage of the depressed markets and bought heavily in many lines, which we can

Sell at Prices that will Astonish You.

The saving in office expenses, clerks, stationary, stamps, etc., etc., is a profit alone, even without the saving of losses on accounts.

Before the 1st of April we will issue a price list and circular and will make the prices so low, that we feel confident our customers and the public generally will appreciate our move and that it will result in increased business for us, and money saved for both customers and ourselves.

Yours truly,

T. W. Robinson.

## Moose Jaw Wins

The Championship of Assiniboia.—Beats the Regina and Medicine Hat Hockey Teams.

### HURRAH FOR OUR BOYS!

The Hockey Tournament a Grand Success in Every Way.—Crowds of People Fill the Rink Each Night.

In our last issue we gave a full account of the first match of Thursday evening between the home team and Regina, in which our boys won by a score of 7 to 2.

On Friday night the second match of the tournament took place, the contesting teams being Regina and Medicine Hat. Both teams played hard to win and evidently both teams had underestimated their opponents. In the betting, of which there was considerable, Medicine Hat was the favorite by two to one.

The excitement ran high among the spectators. For the first few minutes after the draw, the Hatters held the puck well in the Regina quarters and when the Hat team drew first blood or took the first goal, some thought Regina was worsted in the battle, but the Capitals pulled themselves together and soon scored. After this they seemed to have decided the best of the game. Mr. S. Armstrong, captain of the Moose Jaw team, refereed the game splendidly. He was strictly impartial and it is difficult to see where any kick can come from. It was a very sportsmanlike game and like the previous match no rough play was evident. Hardisty was the star forward player of the Hat team, and a great many more goals would have been scored but for McGibbon at point and O'Hara in goal. For the Regina team Peters got most of the applause, while Grover was a good second in the forward line. On defence McIntyre played carefully and well, while Whitmore played strongly at point.

The face off occurred at 19:13.

The following was the position of the players as they lined up:

REGINA.		MEDICINE HAT.	
Fair	Goal	O'Hara	Baswell
Whitmore	Point	McGibbon	Hardisty
McIntyre	Cover Point	Hardisty	Hargrave
Grover	Forwards	McClay	McClay
Silvester		Perritt	Perritt
Pingle			
Peters			
Referee: Sam. Armstrong. Umpires: R. E. Doran for Regina, and A. McCloy for Medicine Hat.			

#### THE SUMMARY OF SCORES.

GAME.	CLUB.	TIME.
First	Med. Hat	8 min.
Second	Regina	7 "
Third	"	10 "
Fourth	Med. Hat	4 "
Fifth	"	2 "
Sixth	Regina	12 "
Seventh	Med. Hat	2 "
Eighth	"	11 "
Ninth	Regina	13 "
Tenth	"	44 "
Eleventh	"	44 "
Twelfth	"	44 "

The score, therefore, stood, at the conclusion of the game, 7 to 5 in favor of Regina.

A portion of the Medicine Hat team seemed particularly crest-fallen at their unexpected defeat, and Hardisty and McGibbon in particular sought consolation in unjustly censuring the referee and attributing their loss of victory to his decision. These men may be hockey players but in our opinion they are not sports, as their actions after the result of the Saturday night contest clearly showed. But to the credit of Mr. Perritt and other members of the Hat team, their unjust accusations against the referee were publicly refuted as groundless.

The greatest interest however was centered in the match on Saturday evening, between Medicine Hat and Moose Jaw. The audience was so large that there was scarce breathing space for the enthusiastic onlookers. The town turned out "en masse," showing the great interest taken in the game. At times the cheering was deafening. Both teams received a fair share of the plaudits of the onlookers.

The puck was faced off at 19:17. After 21 minutes hard play, Moose Jaw, amid terrific cheers, scored the first goal, Armstrong being entitled to the honor.

Earlier in the game Medicine Hat scored, but it was admitted to be an off side score and was disallowed by the referee.

The second and third goals were scored by the Hat, Hardisty having won the honor by good forward play. Moose Jaw then scored fourth goal, Will. Simington being entitled to the honor. The 5th goal was won by the Hat, Hargrave being the scorer.

Half time was then called. The Hat team showed evidence of weakening, particularly Hardisty, the captain, and McGibbon, the cover point. Excitement ran high and it was apparent that the longer the play continued, Moose Jaw's chances of victory increased. The staying power of the boys was greater than that of the members of the Hat team.

When play was again called the Hat boys scored the 6th goal, amid loud cheers from the onlookers. The 7th and 8th goals were scored by our boys and the interest of the audience was intense, the scores being equal. The 9th was in favor of the Hat, while the 10th was won by the home team, then the hour's play was called. This left the teams with equal goals, namely, 5 to 5. Two additional goals, one on each side were in dispute, which made the full score 6 to 6. At this time, the Hat team, some of whom appeared fagged out, left the ice. The referee, H. Maurice, according to the hockey rules, called the teams out to play the required 15 minutes, to determine the tie. Medicine Hat declined to play, though Moose Jaw was willing. The referee then awarded the game to the home team. If the teams had played 15 minutes and no goal had been scored by either side, the game would have been a draw by the rules of hockey. This is the only case where a draw can be declared.

The members of the local team were the same as in the match with Regina. The Hat had also the same players as in the match with Regina, save that Perritt gave way to the spare man.

Persons betting on the Moose Jaw team are therefore in our opinion entitled to this conclusion, we are guided by the rules of betting so far as the same are known to us.

The playing of George Keys, as cover point, and Walter Simington, as point, was particularly brilliant, as was also the play of Tom Miller, as a forward. Smith made a grand goal-keeper, and with more practice will make our defence impregnable. In fact all the boys played well, and our people should be proud of our young athletes.

President Nelson is the proudest man in town, and indeed he has good reason to be proud of his baseball and hockey teams, both of which hold the championship. The tournament was made a success largely through his efforts.

It is estimated that \$500.00 found its way into town, as a result of the tournament.

Our boys, as a result of their victory are now the possessors of the handsome silver pitcher, put up by them on Friday for competition in the tournament, and the handsome silver cup and bowl, put up by them on Saturday for competition with the Medicine Hat team. Regina having beaten the Hat our boys will require to play the Capitals another match, before the silver pitcher becomes their absolute property. This game will shortly be arranged.

Our boys did their best to entertain the visitors during their stay, taking the teams for sleigh rides about town, and taking the members of the visiting teams to the plays put on the boards by the Fraser Dramatic Company during the tournament.

#### THE HOCKEY BOYS DINE.

The tournament ended by a supper at the Ottawa Hotel, given by the home team to the visiting teams.

Mr. Charles Gass was in the chair and soon plunged into business by proposing the Medicine Hat Hockey Club in a neat and appropriate speech. Mr. Perrett, President of the club at the Hat, and Principal of the High School there, responded. He said that he believed that his boys, that is his hockey boys, were all satisfied with the games played and the treatment received. They had no grievance whatever. (Hear, hear.) Everything had been fair and honorable, and he was sure that each one of the team had buried the hatchet, and buried it deep, before they had left the ice. (Cheers.) Of course he was referring to the differences that had arisen on the ice—differences that seemed inevitable with earnest players and an exciting game; but he was sure that such and indeed all grievances should be settled on the ice, and he was convinced that no one would leave that banquet with any ill-feeling. (Applause.)

Mr. McCloy, of Medicine Hat, also spoke in the same strain. He said that while they might have been heard on the rink, yet nothing could or ought to be heard from them after the skates were taken off. (Hear, hear.)

The chairman next submitted the toast of the Moose Jaw Hockey Club, coupled with the name of Mr. Nelson, the President, and Mr. Armstrong, the Captain. Mr. Nelson, in replying, said that they had had a most successful tournament, and Moose Jaw had got many pointers from the visiting teams; and as a result he believed that next year Moose Jaw would be able to play better hockey. (Hear, hear.) He had tried to manage the tournament to the best of his ability, with the view of promoting the most friendly rivalry in a noble game, and he was sorry there had been any misunderstanding or doubt.

Mr. Armstrong had also something to say in responding. He said that on the previous evening, when Regina and Medicine Hat were playing, he had tried to referee fairly, and with the best of his knowledge. He claimed to know something about hockey, having witnessed many competitions down east, and also had done a considerable amount of playing since he came west. Mr. J. H. Ross, M.L.A. proposed the health of the chairman, and in his usual felicitous style made an excellent little speech, bubbling over with witticisms. Mr. Gass responded in an equally humorous fashion, causing considerable amusement by his persisting in maintaining that before all things he was a farmer.

Mr. A. M. Fenwick, principal of the Moose Jaw High School, then proposed the Regina Hockey Club, coupled with the name of Mr. Walter Scott, who, after a few pertinent remarks, handed over the task of responding to Mr. Dan. Mowat, M.L.A. of Regina, and he too properly fulfilled the task so suddenly imposed upon him.

The concluding toast was "The Editor of the Moose Jaw Times," proposed by Mr. Gass, to which the "Knight of the quill" responded and expressed a wish that no ill-feeling would be carried away from Moose Jaw by any member of any of the visiting teams. (Hear, hear.)

A very pleasant evening was spent and a great deal of the enjoyment was due to Mr. Hamilton Lang for the many songs he contributed. "Sweet Marie" being especially well received and encored. The company separated at the extreme limit of time allowed by law on a Saturday night, not forgetting, however, before they did so, the time-honored "Auld Lang Syne," and the truly loyal National Anthem of the Empire.

#### Wedding Bells.

On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Manitoba St., by the Rev. T. Geo. MacLeod, Miss Alma McLeod, of Moose Jaw, to Walter Allison, of Chin, Lethbridge. After the ceremony the happy couple and friends sat down to a sumptuous wedding breakfast. The bride being very well known in the district received a large and valuable assortment of presents. The bride and groom left this morning on No. 1 for their future home in Lethbridge. The Times hastens to congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Allison.

#### Non-taxable Lands.

To the Editor of THE TIMES. Sir,—I wish to know through your paper if a man taking up a homestead and holding it for three years, and not taking out a patent, after there being means of collecting school taxes on such lands in each year and not doing; then when a man cancels same land, can the School Section then follow him and collect as a civil debt? Yours truly, ANDREW MCKEOWN.

Ans.—Lands vested in the Crown are not subject to taxation.—Ed.

## TOWN COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Called for the Purpose of Arranging the Payment of Taxes Due by J. E. Annable.

On Tuesday afternoon the Town Council held a meeting in the council chamber. Present: Councillors Wellington, Grayson, Hannash, Healey, Wilson and McDairaid, with Mayor Bogue in the chair.

A communication was read from J. G. Gordon, advocate, stating that a garnishee summons had been served on the town in the suit Wilson vs. Annable and that the same had been settled. A communication was read from J. E. Annable re order in favor of Alex. Wilson, also advance on salary. It was moved by Coun. Healey, sec. by Coun. Grayson, That \$35 be advanced to J. E. Annable on his salary as assessor.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. Wellington, sec. by Coun. Healey, That the order of J. E. Annable, in favor of Alex. Wilson, for \$13.50 be accepted.—Carried.

Council adjourned.

## Social.

Through the kindness of Mrs. W. W. Bole in throwing open her house, a most enjoyable social was held at her residence, under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church, on Friday night, the 28th ult. A large number of people including representatives of the different denominations, showed their appreciation of Mrs. Bole's hospitality by attending. Some new games were introduced that evening and a pleasant time was spent. The little Misses Annable sang a duet with much grace, and Mrs. (Mayor) Bogue, Mr. H. Lang and Mr. McColl—all favorites—contributed to the entertainment by vocal and instrumental music.

The above was inadvertently omitted from last issue.

## Fraser Dramatic Company.

As the above company could not get a train to take them to Regina, where they were billed to appear, they concluded to finish out the week in Moose Jaw, besides they intimated that they liked the Moose Jaw people better than those of the Capital. So on Friday night they put on "Queen's Evidence." This was one of the best performances they produced in Moose Jaw. Mollie Jeffries and Mr. Fraser took the heaviest parts, which they acted to perfection. Saturday night's performance, "Kathleen Mavourneen," equalled, if it did not excel any previous production of this most popular company. The play is a very old one, but one never tires of it when it is well played, as it was on Saturday night.

## Select Degree.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the select templars was held in their council chamber, Russell Hall, on Wednesday evening last. Select Councillor Nelson occupied the chair. Officers were present except Mr. Timmins, the tyler. Every member of the degree, residing in town was present except C. D. J. Christie. This was a special communication for the purpose of conferring the degree on William Robinson, of Carleton Place, Ontario, of Marlborough, and Reg. A. McCall, and John McDevitt, of Moose Jaw. After the degree had been conferred, considerable general business was transacted. The following are the amounts of insurance awarded to the newly raised members:—Reg. A. McCall, \$3000; Wm. Robinson, \$1000; Harry Dorrell, \$3000; John McDevitt \$2000.

## Caron.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Caron, March 10th, 1896.—Chas. Caron, of Elm Rock Ranch, Parkburg, spent a few days visiting last week in our midst. Mrs. Jas. Tucker and family are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Colenutt, Parkburg.

Surprise party to-night at the residence of Oscar Lyons.

A. H. Powell spent a day in Moose Jaw last week.

J. C. Hawkes, employee of the C.P.R., spent a few days visiting friends east of here last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Thomson, of Moose Jaw, arrived here on Saturday evening in company with Mr. J. Warrell.

J. L. Powell, James Hawkes and John Hais were in Moose Jaw this week. Mr. and Mrs. English are visiting Mrs. Powell, of this place.

School commences here on the 17th of the present month with T. H. Howard, of Regina, in charge.







# OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF THE BOER REPUBLIC.

The Transvaal Republic is not an old country, being under 60 years of age. Its foundations were laid in strife and bloodshed and hardship, and the circumstances under which it was set give a clue of some importance to the present state of affairs, for it throws light on the feelings which animate the Boers toward their English neighbors. The Transvaal—so called from being across the River Vaal, the northern boundary of the Orange Free State and the other Dutch Republic of South Africa—was the result of the last of the great migratory movements or "treks" in which the Boers tried to escape from the dominant English race with its then, detestable ideas and its prejudice against domestic slavery. It was a flight from a land which English influence made distasteful to the Boers, and the republic was founded after bloody conflicts with the martial Zulus.

It is well known that South Africa was first settled by the Dutch who, after a century and a half of colonization, passed in 1800 under British control. The old settlers did not agree well with their new rulers. The races were absolutely different, in itself a fruitful source of disagreement, and in the institution of slavery there was an important social difference which gave rise to endless trouble. The Boers have always been stout adherents of domestic slavery and have never had any scruples in their dealings with the aboriginal descendants of the sturdy Dutch who suffered so much for their Protestantism. The Boers have preserved a peculiarly rigid form of Calvinism, which has taken a form the reverse of missionary work. They are a people of but one book, the Bible, and they construe it in the most literal manner, regarding themselves as the chosen people, the plains of South Africa as the promised land, and the natives as the Amorites and Jebusites, the Hivites and Hittites, who were to be exterminated or reduced to servitude. In the forties Livingstone, then a missionary among the Bechuanas at Kuruman and Kolobeng, came into contact with the Boers and did not like them. They objected bitterly to his attempts to civilize and Christianize the natives put forth by him and Moflatti, and on one occasion made an unprovoked attack on his mission station during his absence and destroyed it, killing a number of his converts and enslaving others.

As the more active spirits among the Boers struck north the dominant English power followed them, and time after time, to their disgust, their pastoral nomads, who in their waggon, with their cattle and their long guns, wandered northward over the plains, found themselves under the British flag. They were treks in the 17th and 18th centuries. In 1831 the Orange Free State was founded, and in 1838 the Vaal was crossed and the advance guard of the Dutch found themselves at grips with the terrible King of the Matabele, who were then a nomadic and cannibalized murder. They fared roughly at his hands, and most of the pioneers were exterminated, but the survivors held their ground, and the British found the Matabele north of the Limpopo, the region where the finishing blow was required to put once powerful tribes under the Charter of the Cape Colony. The Maxims. There was much fighting in South Africa in those days, but that in the Orange Free State was the fiercest and bloodiest.

Meantime the British power and British settlements had been following the Dutch pioneers, whose flank was the Cape of Natal, extending far up the east coast. The British colony, a prosperous English colony, with thousands of native residents, whose fair treatment and material prosperity have always been the boast of the British Government of the natives by the republic. The British did not, however, press their claims to universal dominion in Africa. In 1854 a peaceful settlement was arrived at by which the Orange Free State was given its autonomy on giving a simple promise not to allow slavery. In 1856 the British Government, in return for the settlement, recognized the independence of the Transvaal, and for twenty-five years the Boer republic went on its way, free from the influence of the huge herds of cattle, and steadily gaining strength, not always with success, against the native tribes surrounding it. No doubt the Boers of the north have been male; one reason is that South Africa Company has secured Mashonaland and Metabaland to the west of the Transvaal, thus to the disgust of the Boers.

Another reason is, of course, the practical independence the Boers have en-

In 1877 a change occurred in the political condition of the republic. Upon this point the work of M. Elisee Reclus, the greatest geographer existing, and the greatest philosopher remarked by the Frenchman, may be quoted. "The prevailing wars between the Dutch and the natives still continued," says M. Reclus, "and were at times marked by atrocious acts, such as the massacre and extermination. Every advance made by the white intruders towards the interior was marked by a trail of blood. Thus the Dutch, who were never lacked pretexts, and used every urgent reason of State policy and expediency to intervene and arbitrate between the natives." After the discovery of the gold fields in the northern districts of the republic, followed by a large immigration of British subjects, the interferences became more frequent. When the victorious tribes in the north were threatened to overrun the whole country, exhausted by a series of reverses in the hands of the British, the British Government accordingly, a British commissioner, attended by a handful of armed men, made his appearance in the capital, and issued a proclamation threatening the republic and formally an-

### Continuous Stabling.

ere is a perennial discussion among dairy writers as to the possibility of continuous stability and it is not at all probable that unity will ever be reached. Conditions and factors surrounding the rolling men are so different, habits, individual natures, opinions and tastes of men are so diverse, it is impossible that any one principle will suit all owners or be best for all," writes H. Nicholson.

first and controlling consideration should be the health of the system is bad, radically bad, renders the health of cow or over it be too close confinement, great exposure. The wisest the best is a medium between too close confinement may prepare the way for disease, great exposure will reduce the fitness of the cows. Safety in the two extremes. The Jersey cows suffers to-day, not only from the evils of confinement, of too much crowding, too much exposure to weather. The effeminate forms, the delicate, the nervous, the weak, were attained by hot, close, continuous confinement in warm stables, under blankets, it produced exquisitely delicate forms, and reduced muscular powers and diminished constitutional vigor. These results could not possibly with stand the severe and sudden shocks of heavy work in the draft, muscular, but less beautiful forms, and especially in the time out in the open air. It is scarce that tuberculosis has been investigated that are doing the continuous tugging in the lead to more or less of change.

throughout a large section of the country the winters are so long and so severe that the cowman's equipment is almost absolutely necessary. It is the case every year that the cowman must be taken to secure his cow in the winter, and he is much as men do, and more so, besides the need of pure air and exercise. No cow can be kept in a breeding condition in the winter months. The free, pure air of heaven is the health promoter known for centuries, and the breeding conditions of the cow are no exception. It will not too great an expense to solve a problem that each breeder can solve for himself. At the present time, when the cowman is so hard to be so, that any good Jersey breeder with as much or more for breeding than for dairy purposes should have a cow in the health of a breeding cow in the winter to squeeze out the last drop of milk. Even if hot-house treatment is used, it will not be so much as if it enlarges the treatment of either the cow or the calf. In other words, the Jersey breeder must consider this question: "What is the value of a cow in the winter?"

he dairy contest at the World Fair in Seattle. Butter was made at a cost of 12 1-2 cents per pound. The Experimental Station has

at a cost of 10 cents per pound leading dairymen figure the cost at 12 to 13 cents. This includes cost of feed at the market price, the cost of labor, interest on investment, etc. You hear d milk on every hand when the butter gets below 20 cents, but there is no money in dairy, for when the 4 cents for making is deducted from the 12 to 13 cents, there is left to the cost, that is, figuring it above, at 10 to 13 cents. This is one thing, and a very important one, and it is over the top. Having a pound of butter made at market value and have to our cows right at home. When we sell butter at the reduction (12-1-2 cents per pound) we have saved ourselves the trouble of making it. If we can get a better afford to sell butter at 12-1-2 cents per pound than we can at 10 cents for wheat when the cost of making it includes the feed and the milk, and the labor, and the above estimates, because he received his profits on his 12-1-2 cents per pound for the milk. If he understands his business, he is prosperous than his neighbor who has good grain instead of milk. He has good cows right at home. He has good cows that are selling their very fat milk load, in hauling their crop every year and putting no load on their backs. He is a dairymen, and more of dairy farming, and more of butter making, are consumed the products of it, and returns the material element to the dairymen. He has a valuable dairy products have a lot. A ton of gilt-edge bond will contain over 50 cents in value. It is founded on a rock, and the farmer has energy and knowledge, a good herd of cows and land, and he will be successful, and he will leave generations a soil that is capable of producing the human race that is prospering.

Butter.

must be properly conducted. Warm weather is necessary. Pierce, of Wisconsin. The cows and plenty of hay. Pure water is necessary for cooling the milk. The most important factors. I have more importance to individual breeding and pedigree. Get the best type. Then I bought good cows for \$30-cows which have a principal food is grain. I am contented with bran and corn meal. I am contented with four to five pounds of bran and plenty of straw.

read poor is used, as it is cheap than steam. I have not practiced using. My pasture consists of partly wild and partly tame grasses; two to three tons of hay are required for every cow. All butter is sold at home to private trade at a uniform price of \$2.00 the year round. I pack it in 25-lb. jars and sell it at 10¢ per lb. The butter maker is a woman from Scotland. She is most capable, and gives entire satisfaction; cream is churned 5 to 60 degrees. My milkers are employed somewhat thicker than will grow for grain. It is not trod down when being put in the silo. This is the best first-class feed I have seen. It came out in splendid condition and makes first-class feed.

**A STRONG, HEALTHY WAR FEELING AGAINST GERMANY**

**They Have Taken Up the German Challenge—Jameason's Wrong Doing is Not Out of the Question—The Volunteer Ready for Active Service—War May Break Out at Any Moment.**

There can be no mistaking the temper of the British people. It is that a man who strips in good hot blood in a fight. The whole nation is inflamed one man at the insolence and defiance of the German Emperor. The mass of Englishmen caught the meaning and spirit of the Emperor's note with wonderful quickness and responsiveness and the matter at once became an affair, not of the Government's, but of the people's. There has been no talk of reasoning with Germany, no dwelling on the calamitous aspect of war, no depicting a breach of the peace, nothing in short, to weaken a strong, healthy national war feeling. The Old Land evidently is in the best of heart. But a few days ago the country was inclined to censure severely the grave fault of Jameson. His action was condemned both because it was wrong in itself and because it tended to get Great Britain into hot water. But now the guilty and unfortunate Jameson, the man that the people of England may thank for his doing the trouble with Germany, is popularly forgiven and his wrongs forgotten. The people have taken up the German challenge, but they have no wrath for the man who put them into the unpleasantness. With them the vital point is that British rights and

have been touched. Jameson is not out of the question. Moreover, his invasion probably did no more than have an quarrel which the German Emperor seemed to think he could prove to his advantage just now. Indeed, Jameson's conduct is the more the Transvaal a month ago, it is unlikely that William would have made him a knight of the Order of the Orange. A true explanation of his conduct is most certain to be found in a desire to take advantage of Great Britain at the present moment, when the United States. At any time, no doubt, the Emperor would be glad to humiliate Britain and establish German influence in the Transvaal, and to the detriment of British Zambesia. But he would scarcely seek to accomplish such an end by such a reckless advance. He was prepared to take advantage of a favorable moment, and he evidently believed that such a moment had come when the war between Great Britain and the United States. Jameson's raid gave him his pretext. To no greater extent probably has Jameson been so successful in his purpose as to place a threatening state of affairs between Britain and Germany. The English people are therefore as just as the Germans in regarding Jameson as guilty with the responsibility for the grave situation which now confronts the two nations. Their minds are wholly occupied with

and with their enthusiastic readiness to take part in it. Any national crisis is usually accurately measured by the response of the people, and today consols have fallen away sharply in witness to the general belief that the English people are in earnest. Their strong desire to be enrolled in a collective service, the British Government is dealing with the situation in a the most judicious manner. The troops have been sent to the troops on passage to and from India to land at the Cape. A flying squadron of six powerful warships, under command of Rear-Admiral and made ready for sea by the 14th inst. Two cruisers of the West African Station, under command of Rear-Admiral, will sail at once for Delagoa Bay. It was rumored that German sailors were have been landed at Delagoa Bay a few days ago. Portuguese authorities to the Boers had the latter failed to take Jameson. It is now denied, with sufficient authority, that Portugal will contribute to the transportation of troops through the country was one of friendly power. Britain, however, is in friendly to the friendliness of Portugal, and if German forces are brought into the country, the British will send blue-jackets there to receive them.

The forging of round steel bars under the steam hammer has been perfected to such a degree that even thin bars of steel may be forged without trouble. To give a polished surface to the steel a new procedure is being applied by some German foundries. By directing a thin stream of water upon the surface of the steel immediately exposed to the blow of the hammer, the oxide forming on the surface through the action of the blow is chipped off and the burning in of the oxide is thereby prevented. The surface of steel thus forged presents the appearance of finely polished steel.

Joseph Bells died the other day, aged 3 years, at Manchester. He was the first man to run a locomotive, Robert Stephenson having intrusted to him the running of his famous locomotive, the Rocket.

I might as well plead guilty, judge," returned the penitent prisoner at the bar. "If it had been a bolt of lace or a basket of diamonds you might have called it kleptomania and let me go, but I don't reckon that would work in this case. I stole the hog, judge."

**IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE VENEZUELA AFFAIR.**

**A Citizen of the United States Discusses the Question—History of the Boundary Issue—Venezuelans and Their Grasping Tendencies—Indignities Offered to Citizens of the United States.**

Mr. Wm. Yates Perot writes to the Baltimore Sun the following interesting history of the Venezuelan question:—

Permirme, a former resident of British Guiana, and one who is thoroughly familiar with that country and all the matters in dispute between Venezuela and that colony, to make a few observations on the present situation. President Cleveland has made a terrible blunder. I shall endeavor to show, first, that Venezuela has no case; second, that the Monroe doctrine is not involved at all in the dispute between the two countries. The boundary line between the two countries is largely one of historical and geographical facts. The Spaniards settled on the Orinoco about the year 1580, the Dutch in the Pomeroon in the same year. They were dislodged from their settlement by the Spaniards three years later, and their next successful attempt at colonization was in 1616 on an island called Kyk-Over-All, in the mouth of the Essequibo river. This was the principal seat of government for 100 years, until the capital was removed to Stabroek, called Georgetown when taken over by the British. By the peace of Amiens, in 1802, Holland's possessions in Venezuela, known as the Guianas, Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice were ceded to Great Britain, and have ever since been known as British Guiana.

[illegible]

In 1844 Great Britain sent out Sir Robert Schomburgk, a well-known geologist, who defined the British lines. It is a well-known principle in international law that the boundary between two nations should be defined by natural boundaries, such as great rivers, extensive mountain ranges, etc. The British affirmed by the late Czar of Russia, an arbitrator in a similar dispute between Dutch Guiana and French Guiana, that the British lines in the interior of the sense of the clearest evidence to the contrary, should be the natural boundaries of the line. The only two rivers answering this description are the Essequibo and the Orinoco. As Spain has always held and colonized the basin of the Orinoco, and Holland in a similar manner the basin of the Essequibo and its tributaries, Schomburgk fixing upon the next largest river course, lay upon between the two, the Amazon, which was the line between Dutch and British Guiana. A settlement of this matter has been allowed to remain in abeyance all these years because, in the first place, the territory involved was thought to be of little value, and until the discovery of gold, about ten years ago; secondly, all the inhabitants of British Guiana had been confined to the coast, and the whole seacoast devoted exclusively to sugar planting, and extending around inland about fifteen miles. Since emancipation in 1838, the natives have refused to work regularly, and large numbers of coolies from East India, amounting to about seven thousand a year, have been imported to work on the India to work on the estates. This was done at a very heavy expense, and the planters, who controlled the land, were not satisfied (a man requiring to be a possessor of a large acre of land, forty to eighty acres, to be bona fide in cultivation, to be a settler, and to be a man of property) naturally were averse to any measure being taken to develop or facilitate access to the vast country lying behind the coast. The labor supply would be drawn away from the

Ten years ago American and English prospectors pushed their way up these various rivers and found gold in large paying quantities. The Government was anxious to take the country into the growing industry. Gold regulations were made and titles granted under favorable terms, and the Government was anxious in response to public opinion to assert its claim to the jurisdiction over the country up to the Schomburgk line. Millions of dollars of English capital have been poured into the country and millions within the disputed territory. Venezuela is a mere pretence of a republic; only 3 per cent. of its million inhabitants are white men, the rest are half-bred and half-colored.

It is at times a dictatorship, as under

return to Europe, where he now lives, with a colossal fortune estimated at \$20,000,000. The present President Crespo, is also a very wealthy man. It is a well-known fact to those having business relations with Venezuela that it is impossible to do any business there without arranging satisfactorily with the powers that be for a considerable share of the venture.

**LIFE AND PROPERTY INSECURE.** As an instance of the insecurity of life and property under the Venezuela rule, I would mention a case of Mr. T. Morris Perot, of Philadelphia, a wealthy maltster, there, who was president of a gold mine in Vene-

zucla, which was entirely subscribed to by Philadelphia capital. The mine was a paying one, and there was no doubt that the day would come when credit at their bankers, in Philadelphia. The directors decided to turn to their plant, and ordered 80 stamps to be sent to the mine. In the meantime Guzman Blanco came on eyes on the property and was very much interested in it, which was declined. Their American friends were next got at, with the result that the 80 stamps, on their arrival at the mine, were sent to the mining river, where they lay for a month, before they could be taken out. At great expense the stamps were finally finished, and the whole mine was caved in on them. This exhausted their surplus, and the American friends had to take out their pockets to repay the damage done. During Mr. Perot's absence from Venezuela, General Pulgar, according to the Cuban agent, bought the mine at a forced sale on non-sufficient ground. Mr. Perot, an American citizen, at once went to Venezuela, where he was arrested, and his hands were bound, and was thrown in prison, where he was only released after the cool of the day had passed, and was glad to get out of the country with his life.

fact title to the land in question, a fact that it is a matter that concerns both Venezuela alone. Several attempts at compromise have been made in years past, but came to nothing. The Government of Venezuela, backed up by the United States, to the extent the matter to the line of the Essequibo. As this country has been in continuous possession of the territory since the latterward English territory, forty or a hundred years ago, and as the United States capital are invested, can it be wondered that Great Britain should have been most positively to submit to the lives and property of her subjects the maintenance of submission to submission to a Government that has been a VENEZUELA AOUTRAGES.

A year ago two American prospectors crossed from the English to the Venezuelan territory at Uruan; the one side the Venezuelans had a station with fifty men; on the other side the Americans had a station with five men; the Americans were promptly arrested, being without passports and in response to their appeal, the Venezuelans refused to let them pass. The Venezuelan side to meditate in their favour. He was immediately placed under arrest; the Venezuelans then raised a flag, trampled it to pieces, and placed the whole guard under arrest, the station being entirely looted. The news of this outrage spread through the country to Bolivar, where word was received from President Crespo to set the Americans free. The American miners were ordered to cross the necks, one of them died upon arrival at Bolivar from the ill-treatment received, and the others escaped to Trinidad, broken in health with all his property gone. A statement of these facts was submitted to the State Department by the American Consul at Caracas, but nothing has been heard of any demand made for redress from the Venezuelan Government. Although the Venezuelans have offered to pay an apology or indemnity to Great Britain, although one has now been paid, the fact is that the Venezuelans are only one of the many proofs that Great Britain, conscious of her right and strength, has shown extreme unwillingness to pay the smallest of them, and is so far as counting with her dignity and self-respect.

There will be no war. War is not the two great powers, the United States upon such a trivial matter would be the greater crime the world has ever witnessed. The United States would not be the first to go to arms without bringing a general European war, the result of which no one can calculate. The Rothschild family, at the head of the house of Rothschilds is composed of five different nationalities, one English, one French, another French, another Austrian, another German, and another Russian. With the enormous interests they have at stake and the power they can bring to bear on the governments of Europe, they will not go to war without their consent. It may be taken for granted that such pressure will be brought to bear on the governments of Europe, and in order that both the United States and Great Britain can withdraw honorably and without loss of prestige. The Rothschild family, therefore, will be conveyed to Venezuela, but she must deal directly with British Guiana, which in turn will deal with the Government of Venezuela on the Schomburgk line either in money or territory, and that will be the end of the matter. In the meantime British Guiana will not get a number of fraudulent certificates, and the losses already incurred by President Cleveland's haste and misadvised action will render it possible his nomination as future President.

**A Lively Pa.**  
A young Cleveland girl recently has the following to tell in court, of her step-father, who is certainly not a monotonous parent:

"Pa was sitting in his saloon, feeling lonely. He went to the barn and, putting a halter on his horse, brought him into the house, saying he wanted the animal to eat supper with him. Pa made me set a plate for the horse.

front legs and lifted them up on the table. We all sat down to supper and the horse began to eat. Pa picked up a mug of beer, and began to laugh and threw both hands in the air. The mug hit the horse on the nose.

ing the tablecloth and upsetting the table. The horse backed up and squarely on a red hot stove. This turned its tail so the animal kicked the stove over and ran out of the door. "I screamed, and pa threw a lamp at me. The house came near catching fire and a policeman came. Pa has been arrested one hundred and eight times.

**Fully Qualified.**  
The man I marry must be both brave and clever, said the sweet girl. When we were out sailing returned the adoring youth, and upset, I saved you from watery grave. That was brave, ladies, but it was not clever. Yes it was; I upset the boat on purpose. You darling.

An English bicyclist has just been sent to jail for manslaughter; he ran over a man, injuring him so severely that he died.



## Consumption.

Valuable treatise and two bottles of medicine sent Free to any sufferer. Give name and full office address. E. A. SHERMAN, CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

## THE TIMES

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Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

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### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first-class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!"—Byron.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

### THE IMMIGRATION CONVENTION.

The immigration convention has completed its labors, and it must be confessed, however reluctantly, that there has been much cry and very little come of it. Speeches have been spoken, papers have been read, discussions have taken place; but all this kind of thing has been done before. Is it not written in the books of the Chronicles of the Immigration Department? Have not England and all the other countries of Europe been flooded with literature, and stumped with speeches from one end of the land to the other? Something more than this was expected. Canada has held advertisement at great cost, and doubtless bold advertisement was necessary. It was the sowing of the seed, but what was hoped was that the convention would indicate how a bountiful crop of immigrants could be gathered and garnered. This of course may yet be done. The convention has established an Association that is to be permanent, and if this Association is rigorous in carrying out a rational plan perhaps it will prove itself a great advantage to the country. Unfortunately the convention did not indicate any new direction in which the Association should work. Hitherto it has been thought sufficient to "boon" the country, chiefly by literature assisted by "return men," delegate farmers, lecturers that moved in orbits as erratic as that of the comet, and other agents that did not seem to be any the more effective, because in many cases the appointments were simply rewards for party fidelity or proof of political friendship. To be successful, immigration should be conducted on sound business principles, not by fitful experiments with amateurs. "Roping in" immigrants is as much an art or a trade as anything else, and there are experts who understand the business. What is wanted is to reach persons who wish to immigrate and to show them that the Canadian prairie is the best place to which they can come. It is not enough to give public addresses and distribute pamphlets. These may interest some and capture a few who are particularly anxious to emigrate, somewhere; but unless individual effort is brought to bear upon the intending emigrant, but meagre results will follow. The methods to bring about this are simple enough and are well known. They are practiced by other countries and might be adopted by Canada. Any experienced organizer can point the way. Political organizations work in that way, so do temperance associations, missionary societies, religious bodies, and the Salvation Army. None of these are contented with yearly delivering speeches and distributing pamphlets. They have other ways of casting their nets and securing what they seek. It is often said that the successful settler is the best immigrant agent. This is true; and why is it not so? Simply because those whom he addresses are those who are "thinking of

emigrating." This is precisely the individual effort of which we have just spoken and unless this be done Canada will remain low down in the immigration market. This was hinted at by one of the essayists at the Convention, a newspaper Editor, but the whole subject was kept at a distance notwithstanding the fact that it is the one point that ought to have the greatest attention. We have no desire to belittle the convention, but the very utmost that can be said of it is that it has established an Association, and all we can do now is to wait and see what that Association accomplishes.

### OFFICIAL PRAYING.

As is well known there is a chaplain to Houses of Parliament, whose duty it is to open the proceedings with prayer. There can be no objection to the practice, but a recent occurrence in the United States is likely to bring the custom into disrepute. Chaplain Conden, whose function it is to open the House of Congress at Washington with prayer, has a knack of introducing politics into his prayers. He is a Republican, and he introduces the platform of his party into the prayers he offers in the Congress House. Then he prays for the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, for the Cuban rebels, for a protective tariff, and for the destruction of the free silver heresy. All this he does with such eloquence that the Republicans cheer and applaud him. Surely this is a travesty on prayer, and can only bring the practice of official praying into disrepute. Already it seems as if the members of Congress had forgotten to whom prayers are addressed, and we are reminded of the reporter who once described a reverend gentleman's effort as "the most eloquent prayer ever delivered to a Boston audience."

### Ladies Take "Notice"

And separate the letters N-O-T-I-C-E, transposing them so as to make as many small words as possible. It is said that twenty-five words can be made; for example, note tone, once, not, it, etc. If you are bright enough to make fifteen or more you can be sure of receiving an elegant reward. The Ladies' Every Saturday will pay \$10.00 in gold to the person able to make the best list of words from the letters contained in N-O-T-I-C-E, \$9.00 for the second best, \$8.00 for the third best, \$7.00 for the fourth best, a lady's nickel watch with fine American movement and well worth \$5.00 for each of the five next best lists, and one hundred valuable rewards in order of merit for the next best one hundred lists (should that number be received). Each person sending a list of fifteen words or more is guaranteed a beautiful present. As the above rewards are given without consideration, simply to attract attention to this most charming sixteen page weekly for ladies and girls, it is necessary for you to send eight Canadian three-cent stamps for trial subscription (four numbers), containing particulars and letters from those who have already received valuable rewards. If your letter enclosing trial subscription is received promptly you will secure free in addition to all of the above a collection of choice flower seeds, ten different rare and beautiful varieties, also two beautiful colored engravings entitled "The Doctor" and its companion "The Bribe." Thousands of dollars are being expended to introduce this popular weekly. Satisfaction is guaranteed in every case or stamps refunded. Write to-day and address, Ladies' Every Saturday, "C," 920 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

### Royal Templars—Royal Degree.

The usual weekly council meeting of this degree was held in Russell hall, on Tuesday evening last, the Select Councilor in the chair. Considering the counter attractions elsewhere in town on the same evening, the attendance was good, being 59, with all officers save the Vice Councilor present. Messrs. G. W. Mann, John Sanderson, Dan McMillan and others were elected to membership. Thomas W. Aspin, license inspector, and Geo. W. Mann, railway brakeman, were duly initiated into the degree.

Much general business was transacted. The next medal contest was fixed for Tuesday, the 10th inst., in the town hall. It was decided to engage Bogue's "Featherstone" piano for the series of medal contests.

A special committee reported that the Council had been pleased to grant the Templars the use of the town hall for the series at a rental of \$2.50 per night.

The Templars have formed what is to be known as The Templars Orchestra. The public will be treated to a first hearing of the same on Tuesday evening. Six members now compose it. It forms the nucleus of what is much required here—a local orchestra.

OFFICIAL TIME, WAGHORN'S GUIDE, 5c

## R. BOGUE.



A Nice Stock of Winter Overcoats, Men's and Boys' Suits to be Sold at Cost.

## SKATES AND SLEIGH BELLS CHEAP FOR CASH

Wheat and Oats Bought and Sold at Market Prices.

## : R. BOGUE :

### IMMIGRATION.

Address Delivered Before the Immigration Convention, Winnipeg, on Feb. 26th, by C. O. Swanson, Dom. Immigration Agent.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been appointed delegate to represent the Wetaskiwin district, Northern Alberta, at this convention. I will say, to start with, that I consider the Wetaskiwin district one of the best districts for mixed farming in the North-West. As you all know it has been the centre of attraction of immigration for the past few years. But after all it has its drawbacks in that the people have not sufficient means to produce such things as could be exported to advantage, and also this year the district was visited by an early frost, &c. As we are here to talk up the best methods of successful immigration work, I will give you my idea of what would be the best way in which the Governments could spend money toward this end.

As you all know there has been placed in the estimates for the present year \$130,000 for this work. Now, if the Government were to say to me (which I do not expect it will) that it would give me \$50,000 of this appropriation to spend in immigration work where I thought it would benefit the country most, you might ask how I would do it. Should I get up an elaborate pamphlet with a cut of myself, as agent, on the first page, then add a picture of the city of Winnipeg and some minor pictures of the city council, board of trade, &c.?

Or what would you think of starting out with a magic lantern and its accompanying views, showing the chief points of interest, throughout the whole North-West, showing the beautiful scenery all along the Saskatchewan Valley, and its vast ranches over-run with live stock of every description, and sending out advance agents all over the world to hold lectures.

Or would it be better to build railroad cars and run them round on all the railroads of England, Scotland, the United States, &c.?

Or would you think it better still to bonus the immigrants with this \$50,000 to come to Canada, or spend it in sending home return men, &c.?

Now these things have all been done and we have believed in them, but they have all proved failures in a way. Gentlemen, I tell you what I would do. With \$15,000 of the money I would build fifty houses on fifty good homesteads, put in a stove, bore a well, and plough five acres round each house.

With \$18,000 I would buy about 600 cows.

With \$8,000 I would build two creameries with separators.

I would take \$2,000 for advertising and travelling expenses, and it would take about \$2,500 for salaries. I think now that I have \$1,500 left, which might be kept as a reserve fund to be used in cases of necessity.

Supposing such a state of things could be brought about I would guarantee that within 5 years between \$30,000 and \$40,000 of this amount would be paid back. The way I would bring it about would be this: I would make the settler pay \$50 cash down on the house, that leaving \$250 to be paid in yearly payments of \$50 each. And I would place the cows in the same way, that is, if I gave a man 5 cows he would have to pay for one each year. Now, gentlemen, you can see for yourselves that if this property is put into the hands of good, reliable and industrious men who have some means, of their own, say \$500 or so, there can not be much risk if these rules are strictly adhered to and when you consider the abundance of hay, good pasture and good water, the extra stock coming on all the time and the coarse grains, roots, etc., that can be successfully raised.

Now, if \$500,000 of the money that is appropriated yearly for immigration could be used to establish several such colonies throughout the North-West in places best adapted for them you would see that in a few years time this amount would do more toward

advertising and settling up this country with the class of people that we want to see here than double the amount would do, used on the old lines and methods. There is no trouble at all in getting the people when there is a scheme like this to induce them to come.

We have the cooperation of the officials of the C.P.R. who are very kind in granting free press to delegates and cheap rates to settlers. I, as agent, by having the cows to place in the hands of settlers, could encourage or advise people with small means to buy C.P.R. lands in the settlements and by so doing it would be a benefit to the schools and in fact to the communities at large.

Now, with the facilities that we have for freight on butter from Edmonton to Montreal, viz., \$1.50 per hundred, Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan can compete with the world. This amount of \$50,000 might be divided and half of it used near or around Prince Albert as the directors or managing committee, with the Minister of the Interior as chairman, might see fit.

Perhaps some of you might say that by doing this we would create jealousy on the part of those colonies which would not get any of this money, but whatever scheme you undertake will meet with opposition. If this plan was successful as I am sure it would be it might be carried out all through the country and also be taken up by Provincial Governments.

I met a gentleman in Ottawa the other day who said that the Government should appropriate not less than 2 or 3 million dollars for immigration work but this amount seemed so large to me that I did not dare to ask him in what way this money would be spent but of course he did say that the people should be brought in at any cost.

Now, if 400 immigrants be brought in for every \$2,000 spent, which is the sum that every 400 that I brought in has cost the Government, if \$2,000,001 be spent for this work there would be 400,000 immigrants in the country and probably not less than 90 per cent. of these would be poor. Could you imagine a greater calamity to the country than that, in addition to the numbers already without employment.

That would be doing immigration work for the United States with a vengeance. Perhaps this is enough said for one convention to criticize, as I know it is a habit of you people out here to criticize the immigration business severely, but friends, let us learn from the past to do better in the future and let us work together according to this plan that by so doing we may keep the people here after we get them, and I am convinced more and more in my work that care should be taken to see that the right class is brought in, and I hope in the near future to see this enterprise together with any other that shall benefit the country carried out and place this great North Western country to the front.

### Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineized nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by W. W. Bole under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St. Montreal.

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Having used your D. & L. Menthol Plaster for a long time, I can say that it is a most valuable remedy for all the above ailments. It is sold by all druggists and is a most reliable remedy. Price 5c.  
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## THOS. HEALEY'S

CHRISTMAS GOODS will be opened next week; call and examine.

Grape Jam and Jelly for fifteen cents per pound.

For \$4.50

You can get a barrel of choice Apples.

For \$1.00

You can get 30 pounds of choice Apples.

For 50 cts.

You can get 14 pounds of choice Apples.

For 25 cts.

You can get 6 pounds of choice Apples.

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We will sell at cost our entire stock of ladies' and men's overshoes, felt boots, etc., also all our gloves and mittens. Headquarters for harness. Give us a call.

WE SELL FOR CASH. **R. E. DORAN.**

Break Up a Cold in Time  
BY USING  
**PYNY-PECTORAL**  
The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.  
Mess. JOSEPH NORTON, of 63 Soran Ave., Toronto, writes: "Pyny-Pectoral has never failed to cure my children of coughs and colds. It is a most effective remedy and I have used it many times. I prefer it to any other medicine for cough, croup or hoarseness."  
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### Church Directory.

#### BAPTIST CHURCH.

Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Battell.  
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. G. McLeod.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.C.E. at 7:30; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30.  
Everybody welcome.

#### METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.  
(ANGELICAN.)

Vicar—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist 8:30 and 11 alternately. Matins at 11. Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evening Prayer at 7:30. Special services Saturdays 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.  
All seats free and everybody invited and welcome.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### Creameries in the North-West Territories.

On Monday, March 2nd, Mr. Davin moved:

That in the opinion of this House it would be expedient to apply \$20,000 to aid in establishing creameries and cheese factories in the North-West Territories, and that this sum should be considered as an immigration grant.

He said: Last year I moved a motion, of which the present motion formed a part, but I have divided the motion this year, because I found that there are persons who were in favor of giving \$20,000 to creameries in the North-West Territories, but opposed to a bonus on butter. The motion as to the bonus on butter I dropped, because it did not come up until after the tariff was brought down. But I find from a discussion which took place here last year, and from the division which took place, that there seemed to be a strong feeling in favor of the motion I had placed upon the paper. The Minister of Agriculture, in speaking to the motion, held out the hope, as I thought, that when the finances of the country looked better, my proposition would be accepted by the Government. Those who opposed it, showed a complete misconception of the position of the Territories and as to the claims made by these Territories, and as to what the Territories are entitled. I could wish very much to be able to interest both sides of the House in this matter, and I am persuaded that if I could only get the leading men on both sides of the House to consider this proposition, they will agree with me, but unfortunately it is exceedingly difficult to get the House to pay attention to any question that is not strongly related to party battles, and Mr. Speaker, I could wish that we made this chamber more of a council for the advancement of the country, rather than a great party cockpit.

MR. EDWARDS. You do your share.

MR. DAVIN. I hope I do not contribute much to the cockpit character of the House, because that is a feature of the House which I would certainly like to see entirely abandoned. Now, the Minister of Agriculture said, last year, as a reason why the Government could not accept my motion:

Although the Government cannot pledge themselves at this time, with the finances as they are, to expend any such large sum as my hon. friend asks for, I have the authority of the Government to say to him that we are most sympathetic with regard to the industry in the Territories.

And my hon. friend from York, I do not know whether he was supporting me or combatting the motion, but he seemed to be sympathetic, upbraided the Minister of Agriculture for not being ready to give me more than sympathy, although I am glad to get that. The member for Lombiniere (Mr. Raupret) moved an amendment and spoke on it, and showed a complete understanding of the claims of the Territories. When I ask here to-day for \$20,000, I do not ask it as a favor from Parliament or as a grant, but 'ex debito iustitia' it is a claim made by a province or any claim behind the subsidy that a province gets. And, Sir, the time will not be ill taken up even supposing I do not get what I ask, if I can only get hon. members of this House to look at the exact position we occupy in the North West as regards things that ought to be done there, because I say here, without fear of contradiction from either side of the House, that we are in the position to-day of being owed by the federal treasury over \$1,200,000, and if the House will bear with me, I will show you how that is. I found last year no objection from principle to my proposal set forward either by the Finance Minister or by the Minister of Agriculture.

culture. The hon. member for L'Islet (Mr. Tarte) in opposing my motion said:

I am not satisfied that the appropriation for \$20,000 for which we are called upon to vote would receive proper application, so as to promote the best interests of the farming community. At all events, there is one sure thing, it is that we have already done a great deal in favor of the North-West.

The view that we have already in this Parliament done a great deal in favor of the North-West, is the view that I challenge right straight. I join issue with that position. I say it is untenable, if it means this, that you have done more than you were entitled to do. I grant that the Government have done a great deal more than many hon. members would wish them to do, that the present Government have done far more for the North-West than many of their critics.

MR. MILLS. That is a cockpit observation.

MR. DAVIN. The spurs, I was going to say, of the hon. rooster for Bothwell, but I say the hon. member for Bothwell, on that occasion were blunted. I am here to-day advising a proposition that is of a protective character. I think we are making considerable progress in protection. I have been reading the Queen's speech in the Imperial Parliament, and I find Her Majesty has a speech prepared for her by Lord Salisbury and by the men who used to be called the Apostles of Radicalism in England, Mr. Chamberlain, in which there is a strong protective measure adumbrated.

MR. CASEY. He is not an apostle but an apostate.

MR. DAVIN. I said he was the Apostle Paul of radicalism, but if he has ceased to be a Radical, you may say he is an apostate. To Radicalism, but probably the best way to consider him is that he was the Saul of Radicalism, and is now the Apostle Paul of Conservatism. There is a measure announced to check the importation of destitute aliens. That is going a long way from the position taken by Bright and Cobden, and is a thoroughly protective measure. Another measure indicated is for the betterment of agriculture in Ireland. This proposal of mine is for the betterment of agriculture in the North-West Territories. I take it then, Mr. Speaker, that the only objection to my proposal is the money I ask, and in proceeding to remove the objection, I lay this down, that we owe the Territories at least, as I have said, \$1,200,000. We kept from them last year \$100,000, and we are determined to keep \$100,000 in the forthcoming year. Until certain proposals lately made respecting irrigation, are adopted, we cannot in any part of the North-West be sure of a grain crop every year. They are not sure of a crop in any country in the world, but by a wise adoption of the principles of irrigation that have proved successful in India, you may be sure of obtaining a crop every year in the North-West Territories. Besides with the competition of the Argentine Republic and elsewhere, we cannot encourage the people anywhere to go into wheat raising exclusively. I think that when this Parliament should be ready to do as much for the Territories as Russia has done for its territories, and it will interest my hon. friends of the Opposition if I add we ought to do as much or a little more than that apostle of free trade, the present Premier of Nova Scotia has done, and the Act which he passed in 1894 may show a reason why certain members of the Opposition side of the House may, when we come to vote, give me their votes on this matter. In 1894 what did the Minister of Agriculture in Russia, in despotic, obscurantist Russia do? Wheat and all grains were very low, and he wisely determined to stimulate the different branches of agriculture, among them dairying, so as to convert the grain into more remunerative products. Dairy experts were employed from abroad from Denmark, from Germany, from Switzerland. Information on the dairy process was published in the Russian language, and loans were raised to establish cheese and butter factories. Improvements were introduced respecting the carriage of dairy produce by rail; in other words they had in 1894 introduced the cold storage system that we have introduced, and what was of great importance and I only wish we could do the same thing here, railway rates were reduced. Depots were established for the storage of butter and cheese, and a great impetus was given to the dairying industry. We are only following in the wake of European nations in what we have done and we have not gone as far as Russia. Hon. gentlemen must bear in mind that in the Territories we have no provincial grant. A certain amount is given to us every year, but we have no regular provincial subsidy. Our government, as I explained here on a previous occasion, is a kind of makeshift government, and so far as its resources go, it is, in my opinion half starved as to the money it should have for doing the work of managing these Territories. But, Sir, not only has Russia moved in this matter. Nova Scotia, whose Premier, Mr. W. S. Fielding, was one of the chairmen of the great Liberal convention of 1893, who was one of those who supported the

tariff resolution, which has, you know denounced protection: Mr. Fielding's government had an act passed in 1894 in which there is the following clause:

Any person, firm, or association establishing and maintaining a creamery and cheese factory in Nova Scotia, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury the following sums:—Two hundred dollars in the first year in which such creamery and cheese factory shall be in operation, one hundred dollars the second year, and one hundred dollars the third year.

This would amount to \$400. The Act provides that these grants shall not be paid to any more than three factories in a county. There are seventeen counties in Nova Scotia, and multiplying these by 400 you get \$8,000, which this free trade, Liberal Premier is ready to give for the carrying on of creameries, which, also have the benefit of the lectures and the help which are given by the Dominion Government as well. There are thirty-eight members in the legislative assembly of Nova Scotia, and there are twenty-nine members in the legislative assembly of the North-West Territories. So, if we take the relation—although that is unfair to the Territories—that would give you thirteen counties in the North-West Territories to be multiplied by 400, which would amount to \$5,200. If Mr. Fielding had the managing of our affairs that is the sum he would give to the creameries in the North-West Territories. Well, Sir, that would be something. If we had for instance three creameries in Western Assiniboia, and three or four in Saskatchewan, and four or five or six in Alberta, getting this \$400 each as help, which Mr. Fielding is ready to give to the creameries of Nova Scotia, it would be a great assistance to the creamery industry with us.

(Continued next week.)

#### Territorial Union of Christian Endeavor.

DEAR FRIENDS,—It is with pleasure your attention is called to the Fifth Convention of the North-West Territorial Union of Christian Endeavor, to be held at Regina, Good Friday and Saturday (April 3rd and 4th next). The practical character of the topics to be discussed, the enthusiastic speakers and the many delegates who will be present promise to make this the best convention of Christian workers ever convened in the Territories.

Is your Society planning to be represented? Remember every Christian worker who can attend will be received as a delegate and gladly welcomed, whether a member of a C. E. Society or not. The spiritual uplifting and enthusiasm that will result from this meeting will more than repay you for the expense of going. Pray for the Convention, that the Holy Spirit may be poured out upon the delegates there, and that a spirit of loyalty and devotion to "Christ and the Church" may be awakened in the hearts of the young people throughout the North-West Territories.

At Regina will be exhibited two silk banners presented to the Union at the Boston International Convention for the greatest proportionate gain in Y. P. S. of C. E. and Junior Societies respectively, open to the world. Do we realize the honour? Are we grateful to God for this showing?

Delegates will report to Mr. J. Dobbin, Regina.  
We are, Yours sincerely,  
A. M. FRASER, President,  
Grenfell, Assa.  
H. E. DILL, Gen. Sec. Treas.,  
Mooseomin, Assa.

#### An Interesting Occurrence.

The first wedding that has ever occurred at the Indian Industrial School, Regina, took place last week. The bride was Flora Petawewin, one of the most successful and popular pupils at this excellent institution; and the bridegroom was Harry Cameron, interpreter on the Crooked Lake agency, who is highly regarded wherever he is known. Indeed there was good testimony to his worth in the fact that Col. Macdonald, the agent at Crooked Lake, made a special trip to Regina to be present at the ceremony; while Major McGibbon, Inspector of Reserves, was also present. All the inmates witnessed the ceremony, which was ably performed by Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal of the school, who gave an excellent and thoughtful address to the young couple on the responsible and sacred career on which they were then embarked. Afterwards there was a "high tea" to a large party of ladies and gentlemen, when wishes for health, happiness and prosperity of the newly married couple were expressed by Mr. E. C. Stewart and others from the Indian Department, Regina, and in neat speeches by Col. Macdonald, Major McGibbon and Mr. Wm. Trant, all of whom were able to testify from personal experience to the worth of either the bride or bridegroom, or both. Afterwards the band of the school played with excellent skill and correctness some appropriate music; and the happy couple were then driven off amid showers of rice and loud cheering to the Regina depot en route to Broadview, and all along the homeward journey to Crooked Lake, orations and congratulations greeted the happy couple.

## PATENTS

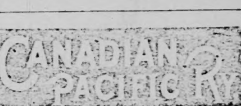
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Is a very remarkable remedy, both for INFLUENZA and EXHAUSTION, and wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress. PAIN-KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Chills, and all kinds of fevers. PAIN-KILLER is a very BEST remedy known for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Chills, and all kinds of fevers. PAIN-KILLER is a very BEST remedy known for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Chills, and all kinds of fevers. PAIN-KILLER is a very BEST remedy known for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Chills, and all kinds of fevers. PAIN-KILLER is a very BEST remedy known for Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Chills, and all kinds of fevers.



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### MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD,  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,  
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON,  
General Blacksmith,  
HIGH ST., WEST, MOOSE JAW.

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BRICK MANUFACTURER

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, Moose Jaw

## HITCHCOCK

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Agents.—Bank of Montreal

What are you wearing On your feet this weather? There is style in footwear as there is in hats. Each year the Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are modelled to fit all the fashionable shapes of boots. They are thin so as to prevent clumsy appearance and feeling and to make them so necessities the use of the finest quality of rubber. While Granby Rubbers and Overshoes are up to date in Style, Fit and Finish, they retain their old enduring quality.

Granby Rubbers wear like Iron.

## MOTHER AND DAUGHTER Rejoice Together.

Year Old Maggie McRitchie, a Victim of Chronic Fainting Spells and Nervous Weakness, Completely Cured by South American Nerve After all Other Efforts had failed. The Mother, a Sufferer From Nervous Prostration and Indigestion, Likewise Cured. Hear What the Thorough Father Has to Say.



MRS. JAMES MCRTITCHIE AND DAUGHTER

A leading local physician, whose profession takes him among the children of the various public institutions, remarked to the writer, that one would hardly believe that so many children were afflicted by nervous troubles, which sap the system and prevent proper development. In many cases the doctors are powerless to cure these troubles. They can relieve the suffering little ones, but in South American Nerve we have a medicine that does more than simply give relief. Its peculiar strength is that it completely cures where physicians relieve. A case in point came to us the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr. James W. McRitchie of Bothwell, Ont. He says:—"My daughter Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year, which left her in such a condition of weakness afterwards that the child was practically an invalid. We tried several remedies and doctor-ed with her in one way and another, but nothing gave relief. Seeing South American Nerve advertised, as particularly efficacious in nervous dis-eases, I decided on trying it for her, and I must say that I noticed a decided change in my daughter for the better after she had taken only a few doses. As a result of using this medicine, she is now entirely free from those fainting spells and possessed of that life and brightness that is the happy lot of childhood. I am satisfied it is an excellent medicine for any nervous weakness. My experience has been further supplemented in the fact that my wife has also been using South American Nerve for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, and has found very great relief."

Whether the patient be man or woman, young or old, South American Nerve provides a complete medium for restoration to health. It is a medicine differing absolutely from every other. A cure is effected by application to the nerve centres of the human system, and science has proved that when these nerve centres are kept healthy the whole body is healthy. For these reasons failure is impossible.

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Don't Place  
Your Order  
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See  
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Every variety of new, fresh  
seeds now in stock.

## W. W. BOLE

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1896.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

All winter goods at cost and less.  
T. W. Robinson.

Miss Watt, a young lady of Regina,  
is visiting in Moose Jaw.

Mr. R. H. Neeland has sold his  
residence to Mr. R. L. Slater.

The report of last night's entertain-  
ment is crowded out this week.

Mr. Wm. Baxter, of Oregon, U.S.,  
is visiting his brother Ed. in Moose  
Jaw.

Gents' boys' and men's caps, T.W.R.

Mr. Chas. Reid and C.P.R. agent  
Simpson, of Swift Current, were at  
the hockey match Friday night last.

Miss Smith, of Regina, arrived in  
Moose Jaw on Wednesday morning  
and is the guest of Mrs. L. H. Mc-  
Donald, High St.

The Methodists of Moose Jaw are  
preparing to build a handsome brick  
church, the seating capacity of the  
old one being inadequate.

Who was the young man who pur-  
chased the beaded moccasins (babys)  
from the Montreal Indians? Wonder  
what use he will make of them?

Some of our correspondents might  
hear in mind that one cent postage is  
all that is required on unsealed en-  
velopes containing "Printer's Copy."

Mr. Chas. Braithwaite, Grand Presi-  
dent of the Patrons of Industry for  
Manitoba and the N.W.T., will ad-  
dress a mass meeting of the farmers  
and citizens, in the town hall, Moose  
Jaw, on Thursday, the 19th inst., at  
13 o'clock.

The people at Buffalo Lake expect  
to have a grand time at their tea meet-  
ing and social to be held in Huron  
Presbyterian church on Wednesday  
evening the 18th inst. A lengthy and  
interesting programme will be given.  
Admission 25 cts. Proceeds in aid of  
the church fund.

During the last act of "Kathleen  
Mavourneen," Saturday night, one of  
the lady dancers became so anxious for  
a kiss that she (or he) in racing after  
the object of her affection stooped and  
implanted a kiss on the cheek of a  
handsome young man who sat in the  
audience.

Registered at the C.P.R. Hotel this  
week are the following:—S. A. Erntin,  
R. A. McGowan, A. McT. Campbell,  
T. W. Dove, W. Cross, Winnipeg;  
Dr. C. F. Smith, Medicine Hat; F. N.  
Jones, J. S. Kasko, Minneapolis; Jno.  
W. McNeill, Alameda; C. A. Scheller,  
Toronto; J. Hewgill, Moosomin.

A curious ruling occurred at Mon-  
treal on the fourth instant in a match  
between the Victorias and Shamrocks.  
A rush was made and the puck slid  
between the poles, but did not go  
through. The umpire's hand went up  
and then came down, but the referee  
made the umpire stick to his former  
decision and a goal was scored.

According to the latest Territorial  
Gazette His Honor the Lieut. Governor  
has been pleased to make the following  
appointments:—To be a Commissioner  
for taking affidavits: Thos. McCloy, of  
Colleston, Sask. To be a member of  
the Council of Public Instruction: Rev.  
D. Gillies, parish priest, Wapella, Assa.,  
vice Rev. J. Sinnett, resigned. To be  
a salesman of stray animals: J. A.  
Fisher, of Battelord, Sask.

On Monday a new class commences  
in the Primary Department in the  
school. The enrollment in this room  
(Miss Stevenson's) has now reached  
nearly fifty. With a room as large as  
this it has been found necessary to  
admit scholars only at certain times.  
The week after the 15th of March and  
the first week in May are the dates  
for admission for new scholars. Par-  
ents who wish to enter their children  
will govern themselves accordingly.

New spring hats—the latest. Rob-  
inson's.

The Moose Jaw Liberals held a  
meeting last night in Russell Hall.

Wm. Cross, Master Mechanic of the  
C.P.R., Winnipeg, was in town yester-  
day.

Inspector S. Hewgill, of Moosomin,  
is inspecting the town school this  
week.

Messrs. Timmins, Green, Neeland  
and Morrison are thinking of taking a  
trip to Rossland, British Columbia.

Mr. Walter Scott attended the hock-  
ey tournament last week and also  
played a game of curling on Saturday  
night.

Last night there was a fall of snow  
to the depth of about five inches.  
Everything is now in a capital state  
for an A 1 blizzard.

The president of the Medicine Hat  
Hockey Club said that they had learn-  
ed something from Moose Jaw in the  
way of entertaining.

A special sermon will be preached  
to the boys and girls at the Methodist  
church next Sabbath morning and in  
the evening one to the young men.

The Hudson's Bay Company have  
subscribed \$5,000.00 towards the new  
traffic bridge about to be constructed  
across the Saskatchewan river at Ed-  
monton.

It looks as though immigration was  
to be brisk this coming season. As a  
start some 300 immigrants left Toronto  
on Tuesday for Manitoba and the  
Territories.

Chenille and lace curtains, T. W.  
Robinson.

We have pleasure in adding the  
MOOSE JAW TIMES to our exchange list.  
It is published by E. G. Woodward,  
a native of this community, and bears  
on its face the stamp of prosperity.—  
The Port Roveau News.

On Friday evening, March next  
20th, a social will be held at the  
residence of Mr. Benj. Smith, a few  
miles northwest of Moose Jaw. Every-  
body welcome. A collection will be  
taken up in aid of the Wesley church  
funds.

Robinson's new prints, 5 cents up.

A meeting is called for the 21st  
inst., at 1 o'clock, in the town hall,  
Moose Jaw, of farmers and all inter-  
ested in the extermination of noxious  
weeds, to discuss the advisability of  
appointing an inspector for the district  
or to otherwise devise means for the  
eradication of foul weeds.

On Tuesday three members of the  
Caughnawaga tribe of Indians, Mr.  
Peter O. Stacey, wife and daughter,  
from the Caughnawaga reserve, Prov-  
ince of Quebec, stopped off at Moose  
Jaw to sell bead work, made by their  
family. These Indians have a certifi-  
cate of leave of absence from A.  
Brosseau, the Indian agent of their  
reserve, and are going as far west as  
Calgary. They appear to be very in-  
telligent.

### CURLING.

Great Scott! How Gay We Were.

On Friday night last a return match  
was played between the Town and the  
C.P.R., which resulted in a victory for  
the C.P.R. by 17 points. The following  
are the skips:—Bunnell vs. Milestone,  
and Gordon vs. Macdonald. After the  
match the C.P.R. men, the winners, in-  
vited the whole of the curling club to  
an oyster supper at Mr. Kearns's, where  
a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Among the many interesting events  
that took place last week a curling  
match between Regina and Moose Jaw  
was not one of the least. On Saturday  
last the following gentlemen arrived  
from the Capital with full curling  
equipment: Asst.-Com. McIlree, S.  
Shannon, Supt. Perry, Principal Cha-  
holm, D. Mowat, M.L.A., J. H. Ross, M.  
L.A., G. K. Smith and C. Willoughby.

### MORNING PLAY.

Willoughby, skip 11 vs. Milestone, skip 8

### AFTERNOON PLAY.

Smith, skip 13 vs. Baker, skip 9

Perry, skip 13 vs. Macdonald, skip 8

The aggregation of shots in favor of  
Regina was 13.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.

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**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free  
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.  
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

### A GREAT SUCCESS.

Miss Winnie McLean Wins the  
Medal at the Second Elo-  
cution Contest.

The second of the series of silver  
medal contests, under the auspices of  
the Royal Templars, was held in the  
town hall, on Tuesday evening last.

Notwithstanding the fact that the  
townpeople have been over-run with  
entertainments of one kind and an-  
other of late the commodious hall was  
well filled. Select Councillor, W. J.  
Nelson occupied the chair. Messrs.  
Thos. B. Baker, Seymour Green and  
Oswald B. Fysh acted as judges.

The following was the programme in  
connection with the entertainment:

Opening chorus, "Ring out the  
Bells," Templar Glee Club; address by  
the chairman on the aims of these con-  
tests, W. J. Nelson; selection by the  
Templar Orchestra; recitation No. 1,  
"Vigorous Warfare Needed," Harry  
Neeland; vocal duet, Mrs. Jas. Rollo  
and L. E. W. Bailey; recitation No. 2,  
"Pernicious Customs of Society," Miss  
Nellie Haigh; piano duet, "The Sab-  
bath Evening," Mrs. R. Bogue and  
Mrs. T. Ferrier; recitation No. 3,  
"Objections to Prohibition," Ben  
Ostrander; vocal solo, "The Song that  
reached my heart," Mrs. H. Neeland;  
recitation No. 4, "License or Prohi-  
bition," Maggie Barber; selection by  
Templar Orchestra; recitation No. 5,  
"An appeal to Christian voters,"  
Ernest Drummond; piano solo, Reg.  
McCall; recitation, "Parable of the  
Gipsy," Miss Pauline Annable; recita-  
tion No. 7, "The Curse," Boyd  
Simpson; recitation No. 8, "The  
License Humbug," Lulu Glenn; piano  
recital, Miss Marion Stevenson; recita-  
tion No. 9, "Pleas for Prohibition,"  
orchestral selection by the Templar  
Orchestra; reading, "Cats," W. J.  
Nelson; presentation of medal to Miss  
Winnie McLean, by Oswald B. Fysh,  
on behalf of judges.

It will be seen that the best local  
talent had lent their aid to make the  
programme a success. It was one of  
the best rendered programmes of the  
kind ever presented in Moose Jaw.  
The audience, moreover, consisted of  
the thinking people of the town. The  
educational, ministerial, legal, fraterni-  
ties were fully represented.

These entertainments are edifying  
and instructive, and must be benefi-  
cial to the cause of temperance. It is  
certainly a most pleasing manner of  
presenting prohibition truths to a  
general audience.

The vocal duet by Mrs. Rollo and  
Mr. Bailey was more than well render-  
ed. Mrs. Neeland sang her solo with  
good effect. The piano solo by Miss  
Stevenson was perfectly rendered. The  
piano duet by Mrs. Bogue and Mrs.  
Ferrier deserves the highest praise.  
The tone was, however, impaired, by  
the position of the piano. Moreover  
it should have been thrown open at the  
top, having regard for its low position  
off the stage. Pauline Annable's char-  
acter song was delightfully rendered  
and justly encored. The choruses were  
fairly well sang by the Glee Club, but  
there was room for improvement. The  
Templar Orchestra, consisting at  
present of R. A. McCall (piano), John  
Saunderson (first violin), J. C. Birch  
(clarinet), Bis. McLeod (second violin)  
and D. McTavish (snare drum) made  
its first appearance in public. The  
three or four selections rendered re-  
flected credit on the members. This  
orchestra is no doubt but the beginning  
of greater things and as it increases in  
numbers and proficiency it will fill an  
expressed want in the town. Mr. Mc-  
Call is the director, and being an  
enthusiast he is certain to make a  
success of the musical venture.

The recitations were one and all well  
rendered. The state of perfection  
reached by the young orators was in-  
deed marvellous, having regard to the  
few lessons received by them from the  
Superintendent, Mr. Nelson.

Mr. O. B. Fysh, in a neat speech,  
presented the medal to Miss Winnie  
McLean. He stated that the judges  
were much perplexed in arriving at a  
decision. All the contestants had done  
unusually well. The judges had wished  
that they had nine medals instead of  
one for presentation.

At the close of the entertainment  
the chairman announced that the pro-  
ceeds of the next silver medal contest  
would be in aid of the funds of the  
Medicine Hat Hospital.

Bogue's "Featherstone" piano was  
used in connection with the entertain-  
ment, at which Miss Mellie McDonald  
presided.

The next contest will be held about  
the 31st inst.

### School Meeting.

At a meeting of the school board on  
the 3rd inst., a car load of wood was  
ordered to be purchased from Duck  
Lake, at \$1.50 a cord on board car.  
An order was presented from Messrs.  
Beard and Neeland in favor of E.  
Simpson & Co. This will be paid on  
the 19th inst., provided the Board is  
furnished with a certificate from Reg-  
istrar, before that date, to certify that  
no lien is registered against the build-  
ing. It was also given out that all ar-  
rears on building will be paid on above  
date.

WAGNORN'S GUIDE & POCKET DIRECTORY 1896. 50c

## HERE IT GOES AGAIN.

# DOWN The Prices Go!

For the next two weeks only can  
this Slaughter Sale last. We feel  
that we must reduce our large  
stock and clear out all winter goods  
before Stock Taking, and low  
prices are the mighty power we  
use to accomplish it.

The big reduction we are making  
in men's, boys', and children's cloth-  
ing are snaps in a lifetime. Men's  
imported tweed suits at \$15, now  
\$10; men's Canadian tweed suits  
at \$7, \$8 and \$9, now \$5 and \$6;  
men's tweed and serge suits at  
\$5.50 and \$6, now \$4; children's  
imported tweed and worsted suits  
at \$5 and \$6, now \$4; children's  
serge and tweed suits at \$3 and \$4,  
now \$2.50; Children's serge and  
tweed suits at \$2.50 and \$3, now  
\$1.50 and \$2. All other lines in  
clothing cut in proportion.

Fur goods! All fur coats, caps,  
collars and gauntlets must be sold;  
so if you want a real bargain that  
no man can duplicate, you will  
only have to call on M. J. MacLeod.  
We find in gloves, mits and  
moccasins we are over-stocked,  
hence tremendous reductions are  
made.

Felt boots and slippers! We  
start men's celebrated, all felt,  
Dolge boots at \$2.50; only two  
dozen in all grades left. Men's  
felt Congress, leather sole, at \$1.50;  
Woman's felt Congress, leather sole,  
at \$1. All lines of women's felt  
slippers at marvelous reductions.  
Come to us and save money.

M. J. MacLEOD.

### Save Time

### and Money

...BY ORDERING FROM THE...

NORTH-WEST  
DEPARTMENTAL  
STORE.

SEND FOR COMPLETE CATALOGUE.

LOVE & TRYON,

Greenfell, N. W. T.

## - LIBERAL - CONSERVATIVES

A meeting of the members of  
this Association will be held in  
Russell Hall, on Saturday afternoon  
at 2 o'clock. Business of unusual  
importance will be brought before  
the meeting. Every member is  
particularly requested to be punct-  
ually on hand.

W. J. NELSON,  
Hon.-Sec'y.

## New Goods, New Goods.

Now is the time to think of a  
new spring suit. I have just placed  
in stock a beautiful range of the  
newest and most fashionable goods  
to be had in the eastern markets.  
Ten different qualities and prices  
to suit in black worsteds. A range  
of elegant tweeds in Canadian and  
imported goods. You are sure to  
find just what you want in this  
complete stock. Also fancy stripe,  
black stripe, West of England and  
tweed pantings. Fox's best serges  
always kept in stock. Also a nice  
new line of spring coatings; as to  
style we have the latest fashion  
plates. As to fit and finish we  
guarantee every garment.

W. N. MITCHELL.

## To the Public Generally:

We thank you for your liberal patronage in the past  
and while fully realizing the changed conditions, our  
interests are largely mutual, and we are more determined  
than ever to hold our ground against all competitors.  
OUR MOTTO WOULD BE: "Stay by those who stayed  
by you and the district."

## To the FARMERS:

BLUESTONE! No danger of shortage this spring. We  
have a large quantity bought of the analysed, pure, un-  
adulterated article. Price away down low.

## To the Dairymen:

We are local agents for Western Assiniboia for the ce-  
lebrated Alexandra Separators, and can sell them as low  
as they can be bought in the Dominion. See those now  
on exhibition in our window. All dairy requisites such  
as cream and milk delivery cans, churns, pails, thermo-  
meters, separator oil, &c., in stock. All our other lines  
complete and at rock bottom prices.

SEED GRAINS. SEED GRAINS. E. A. Baker & Co.

## PENNSYLVANIA: COAL.

We are prepared to deliver this  
celebrated coal at

**\$11.50 PER TON.**

To any part of the town for the  
coming year.

This is undoubtedly the best  
coal on the market. All orders must be accom-  
panied by the cash.

WILSON & McDONALD.

### WANTED!

First class girl at ABERDEEN HOUSE,  
Moose Jaw.

### WANTED.

Wanted an agent for this district to sell  
Sheep Dip, Hog Powders, Etc. MYERS &  
CO, Niagara Falls, Ont.

### WANTED.

A dining room girl wanted for the Ottawa  
Hotel. Duties to commence first of April.  
Apply to R. H. W. HOLT, Moose Jaw.

### LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red,  
both branded O on left hip and T7 on  
right side; six years old. Strayed from  
Caron about 1st May. \$10.00 reward is of-  
fered for information that will lead to re-  
covery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

### TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted, a second or third class teacher  
for Coventry School District No. 213.  
Duties to commence about April 1st, 1896.  
Apply, stating salary, to F. E. COVENTRY,  
Secretary, Moose Jaw.

## MORTGAGE SALE

Of Valuable Property in  
the town of

Moose Jaw.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the  
Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, and under  
by virtue of the powers contained in a  
certain registered mortgage made in pursuance  
of the Territories Real Property Act, and  
amendments thereto, which mortgage will be  
produced at time of sale, there will be offered  
for sale by public auction by Oswald B. Fysh,  
Esquire, Auctioneer, at the Ottawa Hotel, in  
the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday, the  
30th day of March, 1896, at the hour of two  
o'clock in the afternoon, the following property,  
namely:—Lots number thirteen, (13), fourteen  
(14) and fifteen (15) in block number one hundred  
and fourteen, in the said town of Moose  
Jaw.

There is on the said property one frame  
dwelling house. Terms Cash.

For further particulars and conditions of sale  
apply to

WM. GRAYSON,  
Vendor's Advocate,  
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

Or to O. B. FYSH,  
Auctioneer,  
Moose Jaw.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 10th March, 1896.

## NEW... OPENING

I have just opened a choice lot of  
Confectionery of all kinds. Also

FRUITS

OYSTERS

CIGARS

etc., etc.

Drop in and examine Stock.

Try Riddell & Co's Biscuits.

JAS. SANDERS,

H. Healey's old stand.

D. McMILLAN

Wholesale and Retail

BUTCHER.

All kinds of fresh and cured meats  
constantly on hand.  
Fresh Fish, Game, Poultry, Etc.,  
in season.

GIVE US A CALL...

D. McMillan.

For Spot Cash!



Waltham Watches, Silver Cases  
(written guarantee for three years)  
\$10.00 and \$12.00. Ladies Silver  
atches \$5.00 and \$6.00. Par-  
gains in Silverware.

J. U. MUNN'S

If You Want To  
: Smile :

Just consult Mr. T. E. McWilliams,  
and he will prescribe one  
of those

40 per cent  
Fuel Saving  
Radiators.

He has just received the second  
consignment.

Why does McWilliams dodge  
the coal dealers? Because every  
man who is using a Radiator uses  
40 per cent. less coal than formerly.

T. E. McWilliams, Agent.